released. The legislature will cer- a fine revenue for the state. tainly gratify them.

Russia, France, Switzerland and international detective force to deal with Anarchists, Nihilists and Social-

THE legislature has no idea of maintaining convicts in idleness, and paying therefor \$250,000 annually. Governor Ireland is probably the only man who has had such a conception

MR. SHAW'S Independent Pulpit is beyond all doubt an organ of infidelity. That is what sensational preaching leads to. But Mr. Shaw has a perfect right to preach and write as

tiary board. Its members should be give away by the state will not be tolerated, in part or in whole.

crow over this victory. It is one of

secretary of war, the organized strength of the militia of the United States is 87,714. Of this number 6583 are commissioned officers and 81.031 are non-commissioned officers, of men available for military duty. but unorganized, is 6,797,000.

PROMINENT citizens of Austin have had an amendment prepared to the state law against gambling, making it a penitentiary offense. There is time enough to take the matter in hand and pass it before the legislature adjourns. Who will champion it? Whoever does will receive the thanks of every good citizen of the state.

of the best things that can be done a marked degree. for the capital city. It will not only city government, but it will elevate its moral standard by destroying the influence of corporation rings that have in the past too greatly influenced

THE German nobility have been notified that they must publicly prove their right to the titles which they bear before the first of April. The reason for this order, which is likely greatly to thin their ranks, is that for a century past the custom has grown up of all the members of each noble a stir over the gubernatorial contest, family assuming the title instead of Conkling will have to keep over the confining it to the elder branch line, or it will end in a shotgun conthereof.

THE REGION known as Oklahoma in the Indian Territory, was granted to five Indian tribes-Creeks, Choc-Seminoles-by formal treaty; when they were removed from Georgia, Florida and other southern states nearly fifty years ago. The government cannot, without the consent of lands; and this consent has never

a quotation from the Fort Worth nocrat, that it indorsed the charges therein contained as applying to Senator Johnston, of Shelby. The STATESMAN knows nothing of any matter implicating the senator as being improperly influenced in rela- pages, or double the number in the tion to the penitentiary leases; in fact, its long time knowledge of the The first six hundred and forty-eight they are not required to pay. It unquestionably was not the intention of man would lead to an entirely differ-

DR. J. G. GIVEN, of this city, has minor civil divisions; race; and genebeen offered the first assistant physi- ral nativity, in similar tables. Then cian's position at the lunatic asylum, and he accepts the responsible place. Dr. Given acted in the same relation under Dr. Wallace, in 1878 and 1879, and because of his earnest devotion to duty and his understanding of the reputation that now attaches to him | fied by state or county of birth; sex of in that capacity. He will be of very the population, with race and general great assistance in the treatment of tients, and the STATESMAN is especially pleased that the value of his ser- fied vices have been recognized.

has set the example of invoking the law for the suppression of vicious dramatic representations. He made complaint against a traveling theatrical company, which presented the late highwayman, Jesse James, in the character of a hero. In this play, as presented, highway robbery was pictured as a noble calling, offering a tempting field of occupation to the youth of the land. The minister had the actors therefore arrested upon the ties for twenty principal cities, and charge that they were corrupting the morals of the young, by making vice attractive. The court considered the charge grave enough to bind the accused over for trial.

day, said that the state had rented of occupation of the population, with age, sex and nativity, are placed be-tween the foregoing and the statistics of fisheries—these last, greatly sumon plantations. He said: the original contract, and the convicts uld consume the profits of parentage and areas, fan those worked outside the peniten-tiary." These 1040 convicts are hired out for fifteen and sixteen dollars each per month, producing a total monthly revenue of \$16,000. Besides these convicts, there are many others now profitably employed on the outside of the penitentiary, and they may be so employed continuously. Besides, those inside the walls the made to sustain themselves addle-tree manufactures is factory instances and the manufactures and the may soon the made out of the convicts, let the second tentiary and they may be so employed. The Mirror opposes the lease system for many reasons. First among them is that the convicts are generally treated inhumanly, frequently murdered outright or driven to death. Then again, if there is any money to be made out of the convicts, let the tentiary, and they may be so employed continuously. Besides, those inside

THE STATESMAN. tories inside the walls, paying for convicts a good deal more than it would require to sustain them. But suppose the revenue of \$16,000 were all, and hundreds of convicts were

kept in idleness inside the walls. On \$16,000 per month, deducting expenses of guards on the outside, they could be kept like fighting cocks. But the idea of the convicts inside the walls not sustaining themselves is The lessees throw up the sponge. absurd. Properly managed the peni-Recognizing defeat, they want to be tentiaries and convicts would make

THE Medico Legal society of New GOVERNER IRELAND attempts to York has prepared a bill for presentafrighten the legislature at the idea of tion in the legislature, abolishing resumption by stating that an appro- coroners' juries and substituting med priation of \$500,000 is necessary there- ical examiners. These examiners are to be paid officials of the state, and their duty will be confined to ascer-Austria have agreed to establish an taining the cause of death in such cases as now go to coroners' juries, first, but now it is feared his brain and they are to submit a report to the | will be attacked. coroner, who is invested with discretion to continue the inquiry, if not satisfied with the case as reported to him by the examiners. Such a law death in comparatively good health; would be a good thing anywhere. he declared that he felt badly, but There are a lot of members of an said that it was caused for overcrowded profession sadly in need overwork and worry, and

public. The executive committee of his sickness developed into a danger the National Land league discussed the question as to whether or not the caused his death. Every time a prominent multiple functions and admigst caused his death. It is to be hoped the legislature to be held when Mr. Parnell ardraped in mourning. This honor is extra session. The Star-Vindicator will definitely instruct the penitenleaguel convention. The opinion to any chief of a division made to understand that a regular seems to prevail since the Land league may die. Since the death of Garfield has been absorbed in Ireland by the there has scarcely been a month but the Home Rule idea, that all the Irish societies and all Irishmen should be to his everlasting home. Since the invited to take part in the conven- commencement of 1880 an unusually the people, and the paper has labored tion, with a view to a general union large number of public men hav in their interest. That they are tri- of all organizations on one grand paumphant is evidence that personal triotic basis. A movement is on foot government is not supreme in Texas- to declare the autonomy and the bel- and the number of men needed ligerent rights of Ireland as a nation, in the departments increase so much and it is expected the league will fall into line.

IT is reported that the president has lecting the internal revenue now that | with unsightly black cloth. Postmasmusicians and privates. The number its amount has been decreased. As a consequence, he will consolidate the one hundred and twenty-six districts new organized to one hundred and ten. This will be quite an effective reduction, as it will do away with much of the machinery employed; but | circulated rumors that there is no doubt it might be made solidate many of the districts, but or further reduced the internal reveter, now before the legislature, is one | nue system ought to be cheapened in |

vious at this time in the year of our

THE grand jury at Washington are said to have discovered new and most damaging evidence against the star

THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS of human beings die every year. In but little over a year and a half as many die as are in the United States.

RHODE ISLAND may get up quite

THE physicians of St. Louis have country will be visited by an epidemic taws, Cherokees, Chickasaws and of cholera during the coming warm waiting for better times.

THE fuss raised about the pardon of a convict in New York, on condithe tribes, permit white settlers to tion that he should drink no liquor move into the territory and occupy its for five years, is decidedly unconsidered. It appears that the law of the law national banks are required to state directs the return of the convict | pay taxes between the periods of Janif he violates the restrictions con- uary 1 and March 3, 1883, under the derstood to mean, in its reference to chance for the man, and a novel way tax, is of opinion that the banks are of promoting the temperance move-

ume of more than eighteen hundred pages are devoted to the statistics of come tables giving the native, native white and native colored population, by state or territory of birth; a counulation, by state or territory of birth in the case of the former, and by foreign country in the case of the atter; the native and the foreign poptment of the insane he acquired a ulation, of fifty principal cities, class nativity; the national militia; the males of voting age; school, military and citizenship ages; all ages, classisex, race and Other tables relate to occuations, areas, families and dwellings. foreign parentage, the population of Alaska, illiteracy, the defective, dethose of agriculture, which tables giving the general statistics of agriculture by states, number and statistics of 332 different industries

marized, occup ing only two pages. Likewise, on the subject of foreign parentage and areas, families and

eneral statistics by counties; statis

manufactures open a subject tofore untouched by the census.

ing articles

eum and quarries

a subject here-the census. The

seven of the lead

tate make it.

Henry G. Margaund has contributed

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 27 To the Editor of the States It looks as though there will be two General Howe is dead, and Secretary Folger is in a precarious condition Folger has now been confined to his room for several weeks and his condition is beginning to cause great alarm. When he first became sick it was made very light of and the public were led to believe that would be at his desk in a few but now it seems that the attack of ill-health was in the beginning very severe, and instead of his getting

GRADUALLY GROWING WORSE, Arthur calls on the secretary often and evinces much anxiety. By his advice the best medical talent has been employed and the physicians consult frequently about best for the distinguished patient. Mr. Folger's sickness was supposed to indigestion and skin dis

DEATH OF MR. HOWE Was entirely unexpected. He left

would go to several weeks and recover and recu-Now there is talk of an Irish re- perate his wasted strength, but he had not been long in Kenosha before inent public functionary dies the dedraped in black to do honor to the memory of some official that has gone died. This can account for so much mourning at the federal capital. The country is growing so rapidly in a generation that unless Uncle Sam increases the importance of an official expires, there will not be a week in the year but what one of the Washoncluded to reduce the cost of col- ington departments will be covered ter General Howe died on Sunday afternoon and the day following a large force of workmen were engaged i placing black on all of the columns of

the general postoffice. Frelinghuysen and the small fry officials of the state departments are unusually reticent in regard to the SACKVILLE WEST much more effective. Legislation of John Bull's Washington embassador a practical order would not only con- and extraordinary plenipotentiary, has notified Uncle Sam that her may esty's government fears a rupture of would reduce the number of employes the amicable relations existing beand hangers-on. Until it is abolished tween the two nations if the utterelsewhere are allowed to alert for their defense. remain unnoticed. In other words England says she will get mad if PRESIDENT-MAKERS are rather pre- Uncle Sam does not act more gentlemanly and stopso much talking about

nclined to be a very closed up indi- was a bad case of diphtheria. vidual any way, when questioned by you went?" ent, the government did not care what England thought on any diplomatic subject, and the state department was bold in its intercourse with that country. But now lings show a fawning desire to bow

to her majesty. NATIONAL BANK TAXES. The treasurer of the United States has referred to the attorney the new tax and tariff old law. The treasurer, who is charged with collecting a part of this liable for it. The commissioner of internal revenue, who collects the tax on private bankers, has the same but neither of these officials Census" has appeared in a stout vol-

ing obtained Brewster's opinion. the framers of the law to give the pages are devoted to the statistics of banks such exceptional privileges, population, treating of the aggregate but as a matter of fact they are liable population by states, counties and to derive more benefit from the act than any other corporation or the peo-

> and suite have arrived in city, and taken quarters at the Arlington hotel. The party are receiving much attention from our officials, and spend most of their time driving around and looking at the sights of the capital city.

> Your correspondent called at the Metropolitan hotel on Monday evening and inquired after the health of JUDGE REAGAN. and was informed that he was about the same, and would probably

the city for some time yet. TEXAS POSTAL AFFAIRS A postoffice has been established at ulberson, Cass county, on route 31, 013; at Farrar, Limestone county, 31, 323; and Mosle, Burleson county. The ostoffice at Sarco, Goliad county, has will be sent to Goliad; the postoffice at Wheeler, Potter county, has also been discontinued—the mail will sent to Tascosa. On route 31,232, from Giddings to Lexington, Texas, after April I, mail will leave Giddings daily except Sundays at 2 p. m.; arrive at Lexington by 7 p. m.; leave Lexington daily except Sundays at 7 a. m., and arrive at Giddings by to Augusta, mail will leave Crockett Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m. and n., arrive at Crockett by 11:30 a.m.; on oute 31 436, from Kaufman to Tolosa nail will leave Kaufman Mondays, rrive at Tolosa by 12 m.; leave Folosa Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Kaufman by 7 p. m. On route 31,408, from An absolute equality of punish Mount Pleasant to Ripley, mail will for all who violate the law, irres leave Mount Pleasant Tuesdays and ive of what their former opinion aturdays at 3 p. m.; arrive at tipley by 5 p.m.; leave Ripley Tuesays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.; arrive

The Massachusetts reformatory prison for women is not simply a penal institution, but it is meant to reclaim the women sent there. The discipline is peculiar to itself. The prisoner is informed on her entrance that upon her own behavior depends advancement. The first four weeks she passes by herself, seeing only such officers of the institution as have soccasion to visit her. At the end of that time, the is regularly entered as

a first division prisoner unless she has been in the prison before, in which case her probationary term is doubled. She is promoted when she has gained a certain number of credit marks. vacancies in the cabinet. Postmaster | For each week of perfect conduct in labor and study, ten marks are allow-ed, and for each offense a mark is lost. As soon as she is entered in this division, she is set to work in the laundry the sewing room, the kitchen, or brush making, these occupations being frequently changed, so that they may not grow monotonous, and she is obliged to attend school one hour daily. When the requisite number of marks second division, where another record-card is given her, and she is informed that upon gaining the reuired number of credits she will be moted to the third division. Her work and study continues through all

the divisions; but she has a room that is a trifle larger, and is allowed a short recreation daily, unless by some nisconduct she forfeits the right. Jpon reaching the third division, her room is still larger, and the time for reaching the fourth is less than that required for reaching any of the others. When she is in that final division, she has a room a little better furnished, with a few ornamental trifles allowed. She eats from a table present law as to render the pracwhich is a cloth, and is occasionally icability of taking judgment on allowed something besides the usual from prison fare, a cup of tea being consid-

ered the greatest luxury.

A Disgrace to the State. [Star-Vindicator,] The two-dollars-per-day legislators are still starving it out. Their tenacity is more admirable than their udgment. They should have adjourned at the expiration of the constitucoming convention at Philadelphia, partment to which he was attached is tional term and then been called in servants or anybody else work for nothing and board themselves. This wider national movement, including one of the departments would be state, and the evil should remedied as soon as possible.

The People Condemn.

[San Marcos Free Press.] We have noticed the tenor of our exchanges and other indications of sentiment, and are convinced that the Statesman is correct. The senate, being composed presumably of are driven to the conclusion that they knew they were misrepresenting their constituents in the action taken on the sublect. Nothing was ever plainer than the general condemnation of the present system of leasing the penitentiary and hiring out the convicts

Ever on the Alert. | Mason County Register. |

If there is any one thing more than another we admire in the STATESMAN it is the opposition of that paper to such legislation as the penitentiary lease system. We are averse to any paper assuming the role of censor over the law-making body of the state, but when a paper attacks so palpable a wrong as the penitentiary lease sys-tem and kindred legislation, which the legislature is trying to foist upon the state, we join with it and are glad of the dynamite clique to find so strong a champion of the Irishmen in New York people as the STATESMAN ever on the

> How to Tell Diphtheria. Lincoln, Nebraska, Journal. "I was called out of bed past midnight to go four miles in the country

first assistant secretary of state and and attend what the messenger state "Had to. When I arthe STATESMAN's representative em- rived I found a ten-year-old girl cry phatically refused to say one word as | ing with a sore throat. I looked into to whether the rumors were true or | it, asked the girl a few questions, and ot. He declared that Frelinghuysen found that she had done a big washhad also declined to talk on the subject. The reticence of the officials ing else." "How can you tell the difgive more color to the story than it ference?" "I'll give you a rule by rould otherwise be entitled to. It is which you can always determine, puzzling to know why the state department officials are so afraid to say red and smaller, no fear of diphthenything about England. Some years | ria; but if it looks as though some back, and when our country was one had thrown a handful of ashes relatively much weaker than at presinto the throat—a dull gray color—

The Chicago Grocer stated that in come to the conclusion that this everything is changed. England has country will be visited by an epidemic of cholers during the coming warm of cholers during the complex that this everything is changed. England has this country we use annually of sugar and molasses, or sweetening materials of all kinds, an equivalent of forty pounds per capita of our entire popuseason. They are on the anxious seat, to her wishes. Frelinghuysen justly lation, which at the last census deserves the title of confidential clerk enumeration was a little in excess or 60,000,000, which is not far out of the way, this will give a yearly consump tion of 2,200,000,000 pounds, or 1,000,-000 tons. This, if all loaded on cars of twenty tons each—the large capac ity now built-would freight cars. If these were all made up in one train, allowing thirty-three feet to each car, they would form a continous line of 424 miles, or about half the distance from Chicago to Albany, able us at a glance to form an idea of the immense magnitude of the trade in this country. It includes all sugar or sweetening products from whatever source produced. The actual can best be arrived at from reports the The banks, of course, insist that ury department, showing the value of imports and the amount of duties collected upon the same. the fi scal year ending June 30, 1881, there was imported for immediate use, or withdrawn from warehouse iado, etc., to the value of \$89,982,048 which were dutiable, and \$5,962,056 of sugars from the Sandwich Islands, which were admitted free of duty making a total value of importation of \$94,782,104. The duties collected amounted to \$47,986,041. It is impossible to arrive at accuracy in regard to the domestic production. The sugar crop of the south is estimated to in value \$1,000,000 annually. It will be in bounds to estimate the value of the products of sorghum, maple and beet sugar and glucose at \$15,000,000, making the total domestic supply \$25,000,000 in value. This added to the value of the foreign supply and duties, makes a grand total of \$157,000,000, equal to \$2.85 per year for each person in the United States.

> As Necessary as the Law. [Tom Green Times.]

What is the object in putting a criminal into the penitentiary? Is it not two fold? First, that others may shment. Secondly, that the offender by the unpleasantness of enforced restraint, third, by such teaching as it may be expedient to give him; to different mode of life on his release, and member of become society. Augusta Duesdays and Fridays at 7 a. we have to find out is whether leasing our convicts to men whose sole object is to make money out of them, is than to confine them in the p nitentiary under the control of state officers who have no private scheme to advance, and can gain nothing by treating or unduly favoring th An absolute equality of punishm is too evident to need argument. It

days and Saturdays at 7 a.m.; arrive at Mount Pleasant by 9 a.m. All of these changes will take place A pril 1.

Francis M. Greene has been commissioned postmaster at Douglasville, Texas; Frank B. Owen, at Ednaville; David P. Baker, at McGregor; Charlie A. Edwards, at Payne's Store; John B. House, at West Post; Amos R. Womble, at Verona; Isaac S. Lacy, at Culberson, Cass county.

L. S.

The Massachusetts reformatory prison for women is not simply a penal institution, but it is meant to reclaim the women sent there. The discipline is peculiar to itself. The prisoner is informed on her entrance that upon her own behavior depends advancement. The first four weeks she passes by herself, seeing only such officers of the institution as have officers of the institution as have will be made of the system here.

XVIIIth Legislature. Sixty-Eighth Day's Proceedings.

AUSTIN, March 30, 1883. The senate met at 10 a. m., Hon. A. W. Houston presiding, and a quorum Prayer was offered by the chaplain. Rev. Dr. Smoot.

The journal was read. Mr. Fowler was excused until Tues When the requisite number of marks day morning, Mr. Martin until Monis gained, the prisoner is advanced to day, Mr. Harris indefinitely, Mr. Mr. Farrar indefinitely, Mr. Terrel until Monday, Mr. Stratton until Thursday, Mr. Chesley for the day and the postmaster until Monday afternoon. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES Public Printing .- Mr. Evans, chairnan, reported favorably senate bill

Vo. 352, in reference to printing the legislative record. Claims and Accounts.-Mr. Traylor. hairman, reported favorably senate oill No. 485, granting veteran land ertificates to O. M. Miller, Horrar and Mary Woods. Judiciary No. 1 .- Mr. Terrell, chairnan, reported favorably house bill proposing such change in the

what are known as ironclad notes impracticable Adversely the bill relating to fees of clerks of district courts.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Randolph: A bill to diminish he civil and criminal jurisdiction of Madison county, and to conform the urisdiction of the district court to uch change. Referred. Consideration of the land bill as amended by the house, which was special order for the morning, was postponed until the afternoon session Mr. Pfeuffer called up senate bill niggardly pay allowed the members No. 240, to prevent the spread of of our legislature is a disgrace to the smallpox and to provide sanitary guidance for state health officers and

government employes.

Mr. Taylor: Amendment, to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Davis: Substitute for amend ment, by striking out the caption-the enacting and emergency clauses. Accepted and adopted, killing the bill. Mr. Taylor called up senate bill No. 342, looking to the abrogation of all outstanding land certificates by tion in the reservation. Lost on engrossment. to reconsider the vote by which the

bill was refused engrossment. Mr. Jones call d up house bill proposing changes in the law relatby an unscrupulous, mercenary ring. ing to the assignments for the benefit of creditors. Passed with amend

Mr. Cooper gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Mr. Matlock called up senate bill No. 521, providing a salary of \$2000 the chief clerk of the treas

ury department, the chief clerk of the comptroller's department, and the receiving clerk of the general land of Mr. Matlock: Amendment provid ng that the salaries of the chief clerk the department of state and the

librarian of the supreme court to be fixed by law. Adopted, and the bill passed under suspension of the rule Mr. Getzendaner called up senate bill No. 305, authorizing road overeers to cut water mains on private public roads. The committee

adopted, and passed under suspension Mr. Jones called up senate bill No 27, prescribing the time and manner of service of citation, etc., against incorporated joint stock com Passed to engrossment with amend ment, by Mr. Pope, including other defendants. Mr. Gibbs called up with favorable report house bill No. 59, to amend the law creating the office of public

weigher, to regulate their appointment, and defining their duties and liabilities of the same-with engrossed Mr. Davis: Amendment to strike out the proviso in the engrossed rider. containing exemption of certain coun

ties Adopted The bill went to the table under call of the senate. Mr. Randolph introduced a bill to repeal the law enacted by the present legislature, directing the civil and riminal jurisdiction of the county court of Houston county. Referred On motion of Mr. Fleming, the senate adjourned till Saturday 9:30 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. House met at the appointed hour, Speaker Gibson and a quorum pres

Mr. Chenoweth, rising to a question f privilege, read and denounced an extract from the Texas Siftings, hinting at corruption of members in the matter of the penitentiary lease, and accordingly fired off a resolution of which the state should take charge inquiry and investigation to be made | and run the penitentiaries. He cited through a committee of five, authorized to send for persons and papers, compel attendance, administer oaths.

sion, was finally adopted. Ayes 87, noes 5, the latter being Messrs. Barrett, Davis of Lamar, McDaniel, Moore of Eastland and Tucker of Mr. Barrett-I vote no because I

believe it to be a condescension on the part of the legislature to turn side from its high duties to notice a | would not release it from the original foul slander from so disreputable sheet as the Texas Siftings Mr. McDaniel-I vote no because i

is the duty of editors to speak of public men as they see them, and it is for the people to judge of facts; and tin is too precious for this body to be in vestigating by committees everything that has been said by the press abou this body.

Mr. Moore of Eastland—I vote no

because I believe the charges against the minority are untrue, and that the investigation is useless. The charac ter of the members aspersed is a suf ficient answer to the charges made. Mr. Tucker-I vote against the raising of a committee to investigate charges made by the newspape known as the Texas Siftings agains the minority for voting for the penitentiary leases, for the reason that I believe the gentlemen compos ing the minority are actuated by hor est purposes in their desires to ratify the leases, that they are true and hon est representatives of their views and of their constituents; and I further believe that the gentlemen to whom these leases were made by the peni-& Ellis, are above suspicion and fraud in the premises, and none of them need vindication by investigation. Mr. Davis, of Lamar, said he want ed the resolution laid on the table. The matter was discussed by othe members, who voted either way, after which the speaker appointed on the committee Messrs. Foster of Lime stone, Sharp, Parsons, Steel and Me-

THE PENITENTIARY BILL. The question then recurred on the

adjournment, to lay on the table his motion to reconsider the vote Col. H. M. Hoxie, vice-pressdent of the Gould lines, has made another movement in the interest of the travtion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. Swan explained how his vote Mr. Swan explained how his vote the evening previous got recorded in the minority when he voted with the majority instead, simply for the pur-pose of accomplishing a reconsidera-tion if he thought proper.

The question was discussed pro and con very much in the line of the ex-haustive arguments on the merits of

con very much in the line of the exhaustive arguments on the merits of the subject as discussed in the senate, and given pretty fully at the time in our senate reports.

The discussion was participated in by Mess; s. Hazlewood, Brown, Labatt, Hill, Chambers of Collin, Swan and Mr. Hill said;

man from Galveston (Mr. Labatt) has died to seriously consider appropriations bile money, for, sir, I have never yet a that distinguished gentleman to vote to the constraint of the matters growing out of said leases.

Very respectfully, [Signed] CUNNINGHAM & ELLIS, [Signed] oncluded to seriously consider appropriations of public money, for, sir, I have never yet known that distinguished gentleman to vote of public money, for, sir, I have hever you
known that distinguished gentleman to vote
"no" on any appropriation, yet now he tells us
resumption wil require such heavy calls upon
the treasury as will bankrupt the state.

Mr. Labatt—I voted for your old veteran

Mr. Labatt—I voted for your old veter, \$45,000 appropriation.
Mr Hill—Yes, and that was a good vote, would be strange, indeed, if voting "aye" the time did not hil right occasionally. No Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from 6 veston says he is in favor of the lea because Gov. Roberts, Gov. Lubbock a because Gov. Roberts, Gov. Lubbock and the contract should ser. Speaker, the gentleman from Gaiveston says he is in favor of the lease,
because Gov, Roberts, Gov, Lubbock and
Col. Goree say the contract should be
ratified. Speaking for myself I will say neither the governor of Texas or any other man
can pocket me. I will bow to reason, logic and
philosophy when by I I am convinced that my
position is erroneous, but nothing less can do
it. My constituents are too intelligent to send
me here to capitulate at the nod of any man.
I am opposed to the ratification of this lease
in any way, and especially opposed to the concurrent resolution of the senate under discussion. By general law of the Seventeenth legislature, a board, called the "Penitentiary
Board," is empowered to lease the penitentiaries of Texas. By the same law "every lease
shall be subject to the approval or revocation
of the first legislature thereafter convened."
Here then is a grant of power directly to the shail be subject to the approval or revocation of the first legislature thereafter convened." Here then is a grant of power directly to the penitentiary board, and in no other body, to lease the penitentiaries; and by the same law the legislature is empowered to either approve or revoke the lease. The law is concise, plain and unambiguous, and, therefore, by all elementary authority, it construes itself. The contract of lease is incomplete until the legislature approves it; the powers are well defined, and until the law is repealed the legislature cannot make a lease, for the very good reason that the law-making power has placed the authority to lease in the penitentiary board. With the law unrepealed, I can draw no other deductions from it. The senate resolution is in direct contravention of the powers delegated to the penitentiary board; so attempts to amend the lease is virtually to make a new one.

of the question. The lessees are informed that the lease the entered into with the board is ratified an affirmed, "with the following provisos an endments: Provided, That the aforesaid lease shall in

"Provided, That the aforesaid lease shall in no event be of longer duration than ten years; and the said lessees, with their bondsmen or with other bondsmen, shall, within thirty days from the time the last vote is taken on this resolution in either house, file in the office of the secretary of state a written acceptance of each modification and of the whole contract as changed and modified; otherwise said contracts shall be and are hereby revoked.

2. Also, provided further: That the amount of money paid by the state for transportation of convicts to the penitentiaries during the years 1883 and 1881, shall be placed to the credit of the state, by said lessees, to be by them paid back to the state at the termination of said leases.

3. Also, the following provision: At no time after the first day of January, 1885, shall the lessees have the right to work or permit any of the convicts belonging to the penitentiary to be worked upon or in the construction of any rallroad or other public works.

4. Also, the following provision: With the express condition that no convict shall be employed in any city in this state outside of the penitentiary walls, nor shall they be employed in the erection of any public buildings belonging to the state not connected with the penitentiary; this prohibition shall not extend to working at industries for manufacturing iron, nor to building penitentiaries or reformatories."

If we can thus modify and amend the lease.

If we can thus modify and amend the leas we can make a new one, which latter propo-sition surely will not be contended for. This legislature then must either ratify or revoke the lease as a whole, and if we fall to nct then the lease is approved.

Mr. Chenoweth—Do you say that we cannmodify the lease: that we have not the pow-

modify the lease; that we have not the power to compel the lease as modified by the senate, by saying if you do not the lease is revoked?

Mr. Hill—No, sir; we have no such authority. We may assume to ourselves such prerogative, and pass this resolution; but, sir, that will neither make it law or right. The powers of the board and the legislature are sharply drawn, and we can assume to ourselves no such authority. A resolution cannot repeal authority. A resolution cannot re a general statute, and until statute is repealed, it stands as the law, must be enforced. Nothing but a statute repeal a statute, is the language of Sedger—an authority on this branch of the law. an authority on this state when their authority as to this contract, and we must do our duty. This being then the attitude of the contract before this house, we should not approve it for lifteen years. The lessees have

contract before this house, we should not ap-prove it for lifteen years. The lessees have virtually acknowledged that they have the ad-vantage in the contract as they now "appear" remarkably willing to take the penitentiaries under the lease of the senate as contained in the resolution. Yes, doubtless they would submit to much less time than ten years, and allow other money provisions. This should decide the question, it appears to me.

There are 175-convicts hired out on farms and railroads, with an annual income of \$343,-908. The net profit on these alone will support the 600 within the walls and pay yearly a much larger amount into the treasury than by the terms of the modified lease.

On page 184, senate journal, will be found an able report by the minority of the penitentiary committee on this subject, wherein it is shown by facts and figures that the state will gain a first profit over the lease in fifteen years

of \$2,190,300.

We should reject this lease, and then let the board decide, as it has the right to do, whetlier we shall resume or not. Well may the lessees evince so much interest here in having the lease approved, for it is a bonanza to them if they can have it enforced.

I can't understand why we should look after the interest of the lessees, for by the terms of this lease it seems they know well how to look after their own interest, and I do not blame them for it: but I intend to see that the state

ected in so far as my vote will do it. Pending further consideration the house adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Speaker Gibson and a quorum pres-Mr. Merriwether, the key who was wanting the evening previous to unlock the deadlock in the proceedings on the penitentiary question, was

present at both morning and after-

noon sessions. THE PENITENTIARY BILL. The house resumed consideration of this bill, the question being the amendment of the minority report to strike out "ratification" and insert 'revocation," so as to cancel ases of the penitentiaries. Mr. Upton spoke in favor of the

lease, contending that the law of the Seventeenth legislature looked entirely to the lease system, and that there was no provision in that law by as authority extracts from page 39 o the general laws of the Seventeenth legislature, by which, he said, the power to rescind was placed in the governor and penitentiary b ard. He cited further from the circular of perintendent Goree as to the facts of the advertising for proposals, and that before the board got any bids they had contracted for 1040 convicts of certain character. As these were leased before the present lessees tool charge, resumption by the state contract, and the convicts inside would consume the profits of those worked outside the penitentiary.

Mr. Cochran followed Mr. Upton giving several substantial reasons why he opposed the lease. A message was received from the governor during the remarks of Mr. Ayers, who followed Mr. Cochran. Mr. Ayers made a strong argument against the lease system, combatting the position of Mr. Upton, and dem onstrating by figures the advantages of resumption. The effect of the lease was to give to the lessees the whole penal servitude of the convicts and place the prisoners under the control of the les The following message from Gov Ireland and accompanying, communi

cations were read: Gentlemen—I am in receipt of a communi-cation from Messrs. Cunningham & Ellis and Morrow, Hamby & Co., which I herewith trans-mit. So soon as the penitentiary board can be convened, I will transmit to your honorable bodies an estimate that will be necessary to reimburse the lessees for moneys expended under the leases now abandoned.

I also desire to carnestly impress upon the legislature that the management of the peni-tentiaries by the board, as now constituted, is a work of great labor and the consumption of a great deal of time by the members, over and above the constitutional duties imposed on its above the constitutional duties imposed on members; and that, in my juagment, it is clear and imperative duty of the legislatur say, in terms that cannot be mistaken, and in what manner the board shall man

3. If the penitentiaries are not to be less by which the house adopted the min-fit to be hired, and who cannot be hired out? I also herewith transmit a communication from the comptroller asking for a detail from the state troops to guard his office. I respectfully suggest that if the comptroller's office is not safe without this force, that then it be made safe, and that if guards have to be employed for that department that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The state forces are needed in other localities and other duties, and each department should bear its own expenditure. Respectfully,

JOHN IRELAND, GOVERNOR.

Hon. John Ireland, Governor and Ex Officio Chairman of the Fenitentiary Board:
DEAR SIR—On the 28th day of November, 1882, at the request of the penitentiary board, of which Gov. O. M. Roberts was then chairman, we made contract with the board for the lease of the Texas penitentiaries, acting in good faith ourselves and believing that the contracts were fair to the state and that they would be acquiessed in by the legislature.

It has now become evident to us that the legislature will refuse to ratify said leases, and

For Huntsville Pen. Morrow, Hamby & Co., For Rusk Pen.

day or night without a guard, there being no way to secure the records or keep out intro-sion.

Hespectfully,
WM. J. SWAIN,
Comptroller.

Mr. Chambers, of Tarrant, followed in favor of the lease. To stop without reveking would be to ratify the lease.

Mr. Taylor said it was not proper to proceed with the question further, as it was virtually disposed of by the action of the lessees as communicated iu the message from the governor. So he moved that that part of the message referring to the matter be that state. referred to the committee on peniten-tiaries and the rest of the message to the committee on state affairs. Mr. Cochran thought this was too

Mr. Taylor replied that the senat had passed a resolution revoking the lease, the house had virtually done the same thing by adopting the minority report, and by the action of the lessees the lease had come back to us, English draught horses for \$7300. and it was now competent for us to to conform to the new state of affairs. in office two years without a bond. Mr. Jones took issue with Mr. Tavlonger any contract with the lessees. It took two parties to make a contract. The right to ratify was reserved by the state, which carried with it the right to reject. As the gentleman from Dallas said, if we stop here without revoking, the lease would stand ratified.

ence for Gen. S. B. Buckner for gov-Mr. Foster, of Limestone, called attention to section 71 of the act relative to the lease, which he said bore out the position of Mr. Jones. It was the duty of the legislature to proceed as if no message from the governor or communication from the lessees had been received.

Mr. Armistead, of Marion, said it took two persons to make the con-tract. The condition coupled with it ratify or revoke it. The question of releasing of the lessees cannot be entertained. They have no power to thick, two and a half miles long, and rescind or revoke the contract that a half mile wide, has been opened in they have given \$100,000 bond for. Pulaski county, Virginia. Having made that contract they are bound by it till we act. The question then is to ratify or reject. If we adopt the minority amendments, the contract becomes annulled at once. We are asked in one breath to ratify and in the next to rescind.

The governor of the state said he had nothing to do with the resolution; that the contract was the work of his predecessor and the board, and out of the Arkansas river passed Arthat he wouldn't sign the resolution if adopted. It has been said that the legislature has made a mistake: that Orleans. the fifty-seven members didn't understand what the people of the state wanted when they voted yesterday; but he contended that yesterday was the brightest day that had dawned in the annals of her history since the lone star gleamed in glory on the blood-stained fields of San Jacinto. Alluding to the distribution of the work of the 2300 convicts of the state, long them 689 leased to the railoads at \$1.25 per month each, he showed the advantages of resumpion to the state, and ridiculed the \$20,000 per year from the lessees.

The labor of one-thousand convicts worked on farms brought about \$75,-000, which with about \$100,000 for those worked on the railroads and hose which the superintendent had forgotten in his report, aggregated about \$175,000, an amount sufficient to board every one of them for three years at Austin restaurants, if that would not be deemed cruel treatment. Laughter.] Is \$175,000 nothing, isked, in the way of profit?

We nad simply to meet and grapple with this question. He hoped the lease would not be ratified, and that the report of the minority will adopted, and that this vexed question will be eliminated from the issues o the hour. Let us see if we can't better, and if we conclude to lease hese lessees will have a fair chanc with other bidders. Let us proceed in the line of duty and responsibility with the martial tread of Napoleonic

oldiers. [Applause.] We have been told day after day that we do not understand what resumption by the state means. Here he cited the expenses of the lease sys tem—one item, \$96,000, to Cunning-ham & Ellis, for additional cells; and \$18,000 for some other purpose at Huntsville; \$116,000 in one payment for the Rusk penitentiary; in all about\$360,000, and other amounts paid under the lease system approximating the \$500,000 which the governor

estimates will be necessary for resumption Mr. Armistead concluded as fol-I regard this lease as the most mon umental act of stupidity ever participated in by any set of men in all the history of the country. I regard the recommendation by the governor, city, and the results have been satis-that \$500,000, be set aside for the purposes of redemption as ridiculous he has heard a whisper spoken at a the extreme. I have heard it said in the course of debate by the gentle- | the instrument. Mr. Baxter says an men on one side, that the great Demperatic party is going down, that breakers are ahead. The principles of Democracy are as eternal as the hills,

and it matters not whether the state ratifies or rejects the lease, they will talks in a whisper or shouts close to continue to live. [Applause.] the diaphragm, the same is heard As to the message of the governor, equally well through the Baxter let me say he is but a man like other transmitter, while a loud tone spoken was supposed to be worth no verified will was for nen. When I was a child and heard of great men. I imagined they were tate the current as to make hearing followed by flight of something stupendous, but since l have been in this legislature, and have seen the great men of this country, I have reached the conclusion that men are only men after all. The man that does right because it is have been in this legislature, and right is the greatest and noblest work of God. I am in favor of putting this uestion through now, and would ather sever my arm from the body han swerve from what I conceive to

be the path of duty and honor. [Ap-Mr. Armistead's speech, delivered with animation, was one of the finest nade during the session on any subject, and elicited general admiration rom all who heard him. Mr. Taylor said he had not expected by his proposition, to elicit so much eloquence from the gentleman from Marion. After answering his remarks and those of Mr. Foster, of Lin stone, he renewed his motion.

The discussion ending, the vote was aken on the adoption of the amer nent reported by the committee, to substitute "revocation" for "ratification," and resulted, ayes 64, nays 22. third reading by the following vote:

Ayes- Messrs. Adams of Trinity, Armistead. Ayres. Barry, Brown, Browning, Burns, Camp, Chambers of Tarrant, Chenoweth, Cochran. Coffman. Cotton, Cramer. Davis of Lamar. Davis of Camp, Dennis, Duff, Durant. Ethridge, Finch. Foster of Limestone, Foster of Grayson, Frank. Frymier, Garrison, Graves, Hark-ness, Harrison, Hearne, Henderson, Hill, Hurst, Jones, Kendali, Labatt, Lindsey, Matthews, McAipine, McDaniel, Mc Garity, Moore of Eastland, Moore of Mc-Lennan, Moore of Washington, Nash, Parson, Patterson, Patter, Pendicton. Lennan, Moore of Washington, Nash, Parsons, Patterson, Patterson,

committee on the resolution of in-quiry raised by Mr. Chenoweth in the morning session, and Mr. McKinney inted chairman of the com mittee in Mr. Foster's place.

After some minor business, the house adjourned till 9 a. m. Saturday.

[Continued on Fourth Page.] THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Macon, Georgia, has been made A bed of marl has been discovered at Cuthbert, Georgia. An egg farm is to be started

Prattsville, Alabama, has emerged from an epidemic of measles. The Arkansas legislature has passed a stringent law for the protection of

Birmingham, Alabama,

Capt. A. N. Spencer, of Louisiana, is affed the Nestor of journalism in In Marengo county, Alabama, mosses making is fast becoming an

established industry. much of a flank movement, and pro-posed to go on with the consideration lass invented a telegraphic k likely to displace all others. A telegrapher at Rome, Georgia has invented a telegraphic key that i It is estimated that the lo the flood along the Ohio and Mississippi will aggregate \$100,000,000. Robert Neville, of London county Virginia, has recently purchased three

It turns out that Warden Bass, of take such action as we deemed proper | the Alabama penitentiary, has been A thirteen-months-old child in Carlor on the question that there was no roll county, Virginia, died from the effects of swallowing a copper cent. A charter has been granted to a company in Mississippi that has for one of its objects the culture of jute. The Democrats of Hart county, Kentucky, have declared their prefer-

Gazette.

An aged lady in Gainesville, Geor gia, has some relics of old furniture which were brought from England over 250 years ago. A New York firm will shortly es-

tablish a regular lumber trade was that the first legislature shall Mobile, and will at first send out a vessel once a month. A bed of coal six and a half feet

> A Hall county, Georgia, man has hat which he claims was captured from a British soldier by his grandfather during the Revolutionary war A boy in Mobile burned down two buildings to win two bets, aggregat-84, that there would be two fires in the city before certain specified dates. A raft of four hundred walnut logs kansas City Sunday, on its way to Boston. It will be shipped from New

Jackson and Grenada, Mississipppi, are connected by telephone, and mes-sages readily pass over the line beween the two places, a distance

On a deed which was registered at Dresden, Tennessee, a few days ago, the signatures of ten persons were remade their mark. At the reception of the commande

municipal authorities of Mobi fact that the state received only other day, a toast was drank in honor of the late Admiral Semmes! Two brothers in Talbot county Georgia, raised last year, on one acr of land, at the rate of one thousan

of the United States corvette by the

yams, the best hill yielding thirty-two pounds. George Wade and wife, of Green brier county, Virginia, celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their mariage last week. For sixty years of

his time they have lived in the house hey now occupy. Mr. G. A. Pike, secretary of the listorical society of Louisiana, states hat at the next meeting, which is ubject to call by the Hon. Charles Gayarre, a proposition will be made to excavate some prominent Indian o excavate some prominent Indian asite has come into absolute power and saps the very blessings of friend-ship, free will and independent actions with those from similar places in of ascertaining if the relics will compare with those from similar places in Missouri and elsewhere. Mr. Pike is made a practical test of the logic of in favor of excavating the mound a

few miles south of the capitol. Telephonic Wonders. Washington Special to Cincinnati Gazette.]

Much interest is taken in the Bax-

ter transmitter, by which long-dis-tance conversation by telephone is made possible, Mr. Lester Baxter, clean collar; others the inventor, is a clerk in the surgeon general's office. He has been a devoted student of electricity for many years, and has made numerous discoveries which have not yet been brought to practical use. In reference to the transmitter and sounder, which is expected to revolutionize he has not been present at any of the experiments between New York and Cleveland, but that he has tested the invention over a five-mile wire in this distance of over seventeen feet from ordinary tone of voice can be heard when the speaker is seventy feet away. One of the most important differ-ences between his invention and the Blake is that whether the speaker transmitter, while a loud tone spoken a copy of the alleged will was un-to the Blake transmitter will so agian impossibility to each other by and a young man, supposed to be her wire. Mr. Baxter is now experimentbut will lease privileges and instruments to telegraph companies. The company already have many offers for exclusive rights, and great many offers mont. The suprementations are constructed in a cell, and between sols protested her innocence. A writ of habeas corpus has been prepared and will be submitted at the earliest mont. for exclusive rights, and are now considering a proposition for the entire territory of New England. Arrangements are making for a further test of the invention between New York of the invention between New York of Chicago, requesting him to look after the interests of Mary Ann Dooland Countries. and Washington. A wire of the Bal-timore and Ohio company has been secured, and it is expected that before Saturday the capital and the metropo-lis will be talking.

The President's Tireless Politeness [Special to the Commercial Gazette.] From some of the printed account f the President's health, the far-off of the President's health, the far-off reader might be alarmed about the chances of a vacancy. As seen going to his carriage at 4 o'clock to-day alone, he seemed the bright-eyed picture of health. First pausing to return the salute of approaching visitors, he again courteously turned before entering the close landau, to see if their call was for him, and evidentf their call was for him, and evident-y to await their mission. He seemed though somewhat pale, neither broken in spirits nor wearied out with business, and ready once more to engage in a brief conversation, either official or personal. Finding that the approaching gentlemen did not mean to intrude upon him, he again bowed and was driven off. Whatever other verdict history may

One of the leading New York "dudes" imagined himself dangerously ill the other day and sent his "body servant" for a physician. The medical man felt his pulse and made an inspection of his tongue, and then remarked: "Yours is a serious case, young man." "From what am I suffering, doctor?" inquired the now alarmed "dude." "From pointed shoes, elevated shirt collar, too-tight trousers, Newmarket coat, and general idiocy, "responded Dr. Candor. "And," he continued, as he took up his hat and prepared to depart, "my advice to you is to go on a farm—a farm there you can get plenty of fresh in advance against such an attempt. Gov. Cameron was appealed to to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life but he refused, "Yazoo City, March 30.—Albert Boykin, colored, of "Yazoo City, March 30.—Albert Boykin, colored, of "Mundes" imagined himself dangers of age. His crime was committed upon a ten-year-old daughter of Geo. L. Hunt, who knew Beavor well, and whom Beaver assaulted in a public road as she was returning from school. The child recovered from her injuries, and upon her testimony Beaver was convicted. An attempt to lynch Beaver was made two days after the crime, but precautions had an attempt. Gov. Cameron was appealed to to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life but he refused, where you can get plenty of fresh

TEXAS HOSPITALITY. How Gen. Tom Nelson, ex-Minister to Mexico, Mixed Himself Up In It.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.] WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The Crit is responsible for the following story: "A few days ago Gen. Tom Nelson, of Indiana, was down at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, whither he went to rid himself of approaching symptoms of rheumatism. On his return home he hauled up at Austin Texas, while the state legislature in session. Gen. Nelson, a short. ber of years previous, was mini Mexico, a position which gives great prominence in Texas. Ton not feel any way important, hew and so took a seat in the gallery. clerk of the house, it so happe much to Gen. Nelson's surprise, an old friend, and espying him, announced to the house that Gen. Nelson, late minister to Mexico, was in the gallery, and suggested that he be invited to take a seat beside the speaker. Of course it carried by unanimous consent, and Tom looked so much more like the speaker than the speaker himself that ne attracted attention and his presence imposed decorum. The speak r inally asked him to address the house and senate, and a royal ovation was given him on the spot. Gen. Nelson says he has a slight remembrance of some minor events that occurred prior to the adjournment of the Texas house of representatives that day, but has none whatever of what happened twenty-four hours subsequent. It was told, however, by a friend of his that he had heard several of the Texas statesmen say that it would be the last time they ever undertook to outdo on ex-minister in the matter of hospitality, especially if they found out he had been born and raised in Ken-tucky, where good old Bourbon grows

Does Not Look in Vain.

The eyes of the people of Texas are upon the members of the house of representatives. The people look to that body to annul the contract made in the expiring moments of the Rob-erts administration, and not to place this vast interest beyond the control of the state. Were there no objecions, such as inadequate compensi tion, the length of the lease is suffi-cient to condemn it, and it should be annulled. The Gazette trusts that the people may not look in vain to their representatives to protect the interests of the state.

A Sharp Candidate. [Special to the Commercial Gazette.]

The last examination for promotion in the treasury department is now being held, previous to turning that duty over to the civil service commis-sion. Several papers were submitted to-day, the answers to the printed questions being in most cases correct nd showing a very high standar Among the candidates are messengers and watchmen, who are anxious to stating the qualifications necessary for a citizen to become President of he United States, said he must be a national born citizen, thirty-five years of age and of sound mind. in replying to the important inquiry of how far the sun was from the earth, witily answered: "The sun is not so far away that I can not see to lo my work, if I am given the place

"Treating" is exclusively an Amerian custom. It seems to be one the poisonous outgrowths of republican institutions and personal independence that destroys independence itself. The custom of "treating" is thirdy confined to saloons where dr tuous or malt liquors are sold by glass or bottle. A man steps into one of them for a morsel of creature comfort, and finds half a dozen ac quaintances who have already been omforted. As a matter of dutyor geniality and according custom he "treats" the crow one of the party feels inclined to curse his friends and wish he a free man in a free country where the tyrant "treat" is unknown. The par "treating." He had enough of the "goodies" of the saloon, and when it

came his turn to "set 'em up" again he invited the genial, jovial party out to a furnishing store and asked them what they another a ing. But a "treat" all round was the order, and a clothing store was next visited, and all were asked what they would take. The business was becoming serious, and all backed out. tried; but all were apparently well topped off and wrapped up. A jew-eler was then visited, but none of the party seemed to want watches or diamonds, and the man whose turn it

was to "treat" gave it up. He could do no more for friendship's sake, and ARRESTED ON SUSPICION. Dooley, of Chicago, was arrested on arrival at the grand central depot yesterday on a charge, it is claimed, of murdering her mother by poison about a month ago. The mother died under suspicious circumstances. suitor. For some reason the man peared overwhelmed by mortification at the mere fact of being arrested will be submitted at the earn will be submitted at the earn mont. The supreme court is in sesmont. The supreme court is in sesmont. The supreme court is in sesmont.

Dooley obtained a writ of habe pus returnable forthwith in LATER—Inspector Byrne this af-ternoon denounced the story of Mary Ann Dooley having been arrested here, charged with poisoning her mother in Chicago, as wholly false

and not a word of truth. SWUNG INTO KINGDOM COME. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Charles hanged in the jail yard at Leesburg, Virginia, this morning for rape. The hanging was witness fifty persons. He speand a e a hearty brea

Beaver was a dusky mulatto and between sixteen and seventeen years of age. His crime was committed

YAZOO CITY, March 30. Albert loykin, colored, of was found murdered